Millis & Rolling
Mitchell, Chas H
Mitchell, J D (2)
Mitchell, W A
Moorse, A J
Morris, Andrew
Morrison, Gregg
Moseley, James
Moses, W W
Mudd, T N, Jr
Murray, George (
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Nalls, A J
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ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Coxten, William, J Craig, William Crane, Francis & Cromer, Roy C Cummings, J H Daiton, W W Daniels, R H Davidson, Dr and

Davis, Charles M. Davis, E.

Davidson, Dr and Mrs Wilbur C

PLAINT OF PRODUCERS

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF PIPE LINE TO GALVESTON.

Laying Out Town Sites and Sale of Lots -Issue of Bonds for Public

Improvements.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Special Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald. ARDMORE, I. T., June 15, 1905. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations

have 556,750 acres of coal lands, of which 111,750 acres are leased for thirty years to 113 different operators, the leases mostly dating 1899-1902 and covering an average of about 960 acres each. There are also ten leases for the mining of asphalt. The output of coal, practically all of which comes from the Choctaw nation, since the present system of leasing has prevailed, has been annually as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1899....1,404,442 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1900....1,900,127 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1901....2,398,156 Piscal year ending June 30, 1902....2,735,365 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903....3,187,665 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904....3,198,862 The output of asphalt has been about 5,000 tons a year. The lessees pay a royalty of 8 cents a ton on coal and 60 cents ton on asphalt, and the revenues of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, from that source, which have been devoted to the support of schools for full-blood children exclusively, have been as follows for the years named:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1899....\$110.145 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.... 130,486 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.... 199,663 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.... 247,361 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.... 261,929 Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.... 277,811

Oil Used as Fuel. There is said to have been a considerable

falling off in the coal output during the current fiscal year which ends in a few days, because of the competition of Texas and Indian Territory oil, which is being used more and more for steaming purposes both by railroads and manufactories. With the exception of the M. K. and T. railroad, which taps the coal fields, all of the railroads in the southwest are now using petroleum for fuel because it is much cheaper. The products of the Texas oil fields is so cheap and abundant that the saving is very large. Until a year and a half ago Indian Territory supplied fuel for two-thirds of the state of Texas. A good deal of Ala-bama coal was brought from Mobile to Galveston and other ports for the use of the railroads and manufactories of the southplentiful that manufactories on the gulf coast and all the locomotives on the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Santa Fe, Frisco and other roads are fitted for burn-There is considerable manufacturing, and

it is increasing. It is estimated that if the present rate of increase continues there will be a demand for something like 3,000,000 tons of coal annually, in addition to the oil consumed. There is so much uncertainty on this point, however, that Secretary Hitchcock, who is always looking out, for the interests of the Indians, concluded that it would be advisable to sell the unleased coal lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. which amount to about 445,000 acres, and invest the proceeds in an educational fund. A commission was appointed, composed of representatives of both tribes and disinter-ested white men, and bids were called for. but the prices were not satisfactory and they were all rejected. Since then nothing has been done, but it is the intention of the Secretary to recommend Congress to set apart this coal land or sell it for educational purposes; but the proceeds would be available for the Choctaws and Chickasaws only.

Oil Wells in the Territory.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations, where the oil and gas wells are situated, all of the lands have been allotted to individual members of those tribes, who are allowed to lease them, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; or the owner can operate his own wells. There are three oil districts, known as the Bartlesville, Red Fork-Tuisa and Muskogee districts, and they produce about 20,000 barrels of crude petroleum per day. The best oil is produced just outside the city limits of Muskogee. The wells are few in number, having an output of about 1,500 barrels a day, but it is said to be the only oil with a parafin base west of Pennsylvania. The other oils produced in this territory have an asphaltum base. The Muskogee wells belong to local capitalists, who sell their product to the Standard Oll Company.
Three companies are operating in the Red

Fork-Tulsa and Bartlesville districts - the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which belongs to the Standard Oil Company, alugh organized and operated by local capitalists in whose names the leases stand the Cudahy Company of Chicago and Guffey & Gailey of Pittsburg. The government does not discriminate for or against the Standard Oil Company in making leases. It does not inquire who the bidders are, but accepts the best terms for the Indian owners of the land. The officials may have private information that a bidder represents the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, but they cannot reject a bid for that reason; and, so far as I can learn, the Standard Oil Company does its business in an honorable, liberal and enterprising manner.

Complaint of Low Prices.

There is a great deal of complaint among producers because they do not get higher prices for their oil. The same complaint is heard from everybody about everything. Very few people on this good old earth seem to be satisfied, and it would only be an ordinary illustration of human nature and some business principles if the Standard Oil Company should buy its raw material at the lowest price possible. I do not think the producers would be satisfied if they got twice the price they are getting today. It is admitted by every one that the Standard Company is taking all the oil it can handle; it is building enormous natural tanks in the ground at several localities, so that it can buy more than it can handle with its present facilities, and is laying a new pipe line from here to its great refineries at Whiting. Ind. I am not a defender of the Standard Oil Company, but even the devil is entitled to his due, and whenever I corner a dissatisfled producer, I discover that he is getting the market price for his oil and is doing as well as other people.

Guffey & Gailey of Pittsburg are also reported to be in close affiliation with the Standard Company. I have heard it as-serted that they are practically the same thing, and it is certainly true that all o their product is handled by the Standard,

Proposed Pipe Line to Galveston.

John W. Gates of Chicago, A. W. Mellor of Pittsburg and the Shell Oil and Transportation Company of London are said to have entered into a combination with the Cudahy Brothers of Chicago for the construction of a pipe line to Galveston or some other convenient point on the gulf coast, through which it is proposed to carry oil for export to England by the ships of the Shell Company, which are already largely engaged in that business. It is reported that the Shell Company has entered into a contract to buy a certain quantity of oil at a certain price for a certain number of years, and that it will erect a monstrous plant at Galveston to refine the oil for the London market. A survey for a

mission reserved 298 tracts of land in the most favorable and convenient locations, embracing 62,674 acres, an average of a little more than 200 acres each, for towns and villages. Many of them are on railway lines, others upon well-traveled highways in such spots as the commission thinks towns naturally ought to be. They are divided among the several nations, as follows:

No. of Towns. Acres.
23 10.538
53 9.511
90 18,940
180 23,695 The areas reserved range all the way from 50 acres in some of the interior villages to 2,444 acres for Muskogee, 2,700 acres for Waggoner, 2,902 acres for South McAllister and 2,262 acres for Ardmore. No town site reservations have been made in the Seminole nation. The members of that tribe prefer to handle the matter themselves, and

their conduct up to date shows that they are perfectly competent to do so. The sites, having been located, were surveyed, laid out into streets, alleys and blocks, and divided into lots of equal size. Each lot was appraised by a commission of experts and the price was printed upon the plots. In cases where the land was already occupied and improved before July 1, 1902, the squatter was allowed to remain and purchase one lot at 50 per cent of the appraised value. If he had more than one lot he was required to pay 62½ per cent of the appraisement. Where improvements were made subsequent to July, 1902, the owner was made to pay the full appraised value. But in no case was any person allowed to purchase more than two lots, and if he had improved other property the improvements were appraised and paid for by the pur-

Disputes Over Town Lots.

Nearly all of the town sites have been disposed of in this way to a greater or less extent. Most of the lots have been sold. and a large proportion of them, notwithstanding the precautions of the government, have passed into the hands of speculators, who are holding them for an advance in value. This could not be prevented. All the commission could do was to give every buyer a fair show. It could not prevent him from selling his purchase at a higher price than he paid for it if he desired to do so. There has been very little public dissatisfaction, although more than one thousand lots in different locations were contested, and the claims of the contestants had to be heard and determined like an ordinary suit at law by some member of the commission. The five members have sat individually as courts in different parts of territory for the convenience of litigants, Last September Mr. Charles O. Shepherd, chairman of the commission which has been laying out town sites on the Choctaw reservation, was brutally assaulted at Hartshorn by a disappointed claimant, who

will be severely punished.

The several tribes have already realized more than \$600,000 from the sale of town sites, and the money will be distributed pro rata among the members. In some cases citizens have organized for the purpose of securing lots for public purposes. I was told the other day that the white citizens of Indian Territory had contributed more than \$700,000 during the past four years to pay bonuses, sulsidies and assessments to pro-mote the public interests.

Public Improvement Bonds.

This private enterprise has been necessary because there have been few municipal organizations to provide public utilities. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations towns having a population of 1,000 or more, and in the Creek and Cherokee nations' towns having a population of 2,000 or more can issue bonds for public purposes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the In-terior, to an amount which will not require more than a tax of five mills to pay the interest. A large number of towns have taken advantage of this privilege. Duncan has issued \$25,000 in bonds for water works; Chickasha, \$90,000 for water works and sewers: Durand, \$89,000 for water works and electric lights, and nearly every town has borrowed money to build school houses.

In almost every instance the prices of town lots have advanced rapidly, as soon as they were placed upon the market by the commission, and many people have made comfortable fortunes in speculation. So rapid has the advance been that many people think the Dawes commission, before expires, should ha inal prices on unsold lots for the be of the Indians. But any such proposition would have been very unpopular.

The newcomers—the people who are buy-ing the lots, building houses, establishing stores and organizing these communities are mostly young men and women of education and energy. They come from the best stock of the eastern and central states. The northern and southern states have about an equal representation. newcomers are mostly people of small capi-tal—a few thousand dollars each—but they could not have found a country of greater

AMONG THE FRATERNITIES

The next big fraternal event on the carpet is the annual convention of the Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E., at Buffalo next month. There are both welcomes and warnings from the Bison city. The Buffalo Commercial gives greeting thus: "Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the Elks. It will prove another opportunity for Buffalo to show what a royal greeting waits for any organization of that character that holds conventions here. Never yet has there been a meeting of the kind here that the visitors were disappointed. The Elks will make Buffalo very lively-and they will leave behind them a lot of money." But look on the other side! "Hello, Bill!" as the members of the antiered herd love

Buffalo paper: "Unless the common council takes action promptly to appropriate money to bring out-of-town detectives here the city will be exposed to the inroads of every pickpocket and criminal Ishmaelite in the country dur-

say. Read this "alarum" from another

and criminal isnmaelite in the country dur-ing the Elks' convention.

"Police authorities in other cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast have al-ready noted a hegira of crooks in the direction of Buffalo, and it is their conviction that every representative of the rodent bands of hoboes and robbers is already on the way here in order to prey upon the homes of Buffalo citizens and its quarter of a million of visitors who will be gathered here during the stay of the Elks. The opinion is strengthened by the experience of past conventions and great gatherings of men, which corroborates the police maxim that where crows are there will the vultures be.

"It is customary with the police authorities of convention cities to secure the aid of the most experienced detectives from other cities while entertaining any gathering. The magnitude of the Elks' convention has made this doubly necessary, and the number of detectives hired from abroad is larger than on any other occa-sion. Detectives from various cities who are familiar with the features of notorious criminals are always hired from the other arge cities that they may assist in identifying suspicious characters and running them out of the city or keeping them locked up until the convention is over, on the prin-ciple that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Generally, the fact that such detectives are known to be present suffices to keep the crooks away.

W P. Titcomb, at present the disbursing officer of the fish commission, was the sec-ond worthy scribe of the first Pythian lodge in the world (Washington, No. 1, of this city.) The Knights of Pythias were organized here February 19, 1864. Washington Lodge had for its first worthy scribe David L. Burnett, who still lives here and con-tinues active in the affairs of the order. Mr. Burnett gives the following state of Mr. Titcomb's early connection with the Pythian fraternity: "The minutes of old Washington Lodge, No. 1, from its founda-tion up to and including March 31, 1864, are in my handwriting. They show that William P. Titcomb applied for membership March 3, 1864, and was elected March 10. On the evening of March 24, 1864, I was elected vice chancellor and he was chosen and he was chosen the state of the state worthy scribe. From March 31, 1864 the London market. A survey of a pipe line has already been made, but further than that nothing has been actually done. The oil producers of the territory as re-basing great hopes upon this combination, but it is unreasonable to expect that Standard. Mr. Gates, Mr. Mellon and the Rockefellers of the Portion of the most interesting features of the orphans made such by the explosion at the Washington. The oil representatives to the Grand Lodge. June 30, 1864, Washington, No. 1, appropriated money for the benefit of the orphans made such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the Rockefellers of the Standard Mr. Gates, Mr. Mellon and the Standard Mr. Gates, Mr. Mellon and the Standard Mr. Gates, Mr. Mellon and the Bair, A was coomin' as been actually done. The oil producers of the looked very grave. "By the gods, sir! she came are neading the looked very grave. "By the gods, sir! she came and halled by the plaudits of the orphans made such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of it to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such by the explosion at the Washington are no more philanthropic than the went of to get the camera mendary and the such provided the worthy scribe. From March 31, 1864 the

ceived a picture of peculiar Masonic significance from Henry L. Redfield of Brooklyn, deputy grand master, F. A. A. M. It was presented to him at Oyster Bay and he acknowledged it in the following letter.!

"My Dear Brother Redfield: I value the gift of the picture greatly, and I am very much interested in, and very much touched by, the story of the circumstances con-nected with it. I wish it were possible that this story could be sent to every Masonic lodge in our country. Will you convey to the committee, and especially to Brothers Dubey and Mosscrop, my cordial thanks

for their fraternal courtesy?'
The picture had both Masonic and patriotic import. Capt. Thomas D. Mosscrop, Capt. R. A. Dimick and Corporal Edward A. Dubey were Brooklyn members of the 10th New York Cavalry. All three were badly wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, and all were rescued and placed in the hands of a confederate surgeon because they belonged to the Masonic order, an emblem discovered in the lapel of the coat of Capt. Mosscrop being the means of iden-tification. At a recent meeting of the Soclety of the Army of the Potomac at Ma-nassas Corporal Dubey, with the aid of some of the residents, located the spot where he and his comrades fell, and it is marked with a sign on which is inscribed:

Here is the Spot Where Were Wounded CAPT. THOMAS D.
MOSSCROP, CAPT. ROBERT A.
DIMICK, CORPORAL E. A.
DUBEY, Aug. 30, 1862.

The wounded men were all members of the 10th New York Rifles, known also as the National Zouaves, and were in Sykes' Division of the 5th Corps, the officer com-manding the brigade being Gen. Gouverneur

K. Warren. In the battle six companies of the 10th were driven through the woods by the 5th Texas. They were driven in past the colors, and in a cross fire on the colors Ser-geant Duff was killed instantly and Corporal Dubey was wounded through the thigh and both legs. A member of the guard, Alexander, tore the colors from the staff and put them in the bosom of his blouse to save them from capture. He was helped off by other comrades. After the lines were broken Warren retreated, but was about 200 feet from a little stream of water running through the field, and as his canteen was empty he crawled on one arm and one leg to the stream. He managed to cross the creek, and on the other side found Mosscrop, who was wounded in the breast, and Dimick, who had wounds in both thighs.

When the three wounded men had been

there nearly three days, Capt. Hugh Barr, a mounted rifleman of the confederate army, while looking after his wounded com-rades, came across them lying helpless upon the field. He noticed a Masonic pin on the coat of Capt. Mosscrop. He inquired if he were a Mason, and Capt. Mosscrop, although badly wounded and weak from lack of food and loss of blood, as his companions n distress were, replied that all three were Masons. Capt. Barr dismounted, and after speaking a few more words rode off through the woods and returned with Surgeon Jackson of his command, who extracted the bullets, and provided for their On the following day Capt. Barr returned

in person with an ambulance, and removed his brother Masons to Van Pelt Hospital, which was already full, however, but pro-vision was made for the Union men comfortably in a tent outside. Mosscrop, Dubey and Dimick were paroled the next day and sent to Washington on September 7, 1862. After a lapse of eighteen years, Capt Dimick, while visiting in the south, met Capt. Barr, who extended to him a hearty welcome. He inquired after the other two comrades and entered into correspondence with them. On the return of Capt. Dimici the thee comrades of the north presented a set of resolutions, and having them beautifully engrossed and framed, sent them Capt. Barr, together with a picture of the battlefield, showing the three comrades being attended by him.

Capt. Barr died something over twelve W. Va., and at each Christmas time she is w. Va., and at each Christmas time she is substantially remembered by Corporal Du-bey. Capt. Barr's last words, as he pointed to the sketch and resolutions, are said to have been: "I bequeath these to the Grand Lodge," meaning the Grand Lodge of Ma-sons of Virginia. Capt. Dimick, who after the war lived in this city, passed away about three years ago. Messrs. Dubey and Mosscrop, the two survivors of the inci-dent, wished to present to President Roosevelt a copy of the picture and resolutions, and enlisted the offices of Deputy Grand Master Henry L. Redfield, who executed the trust as before stated.

Colored Masonry was called into effective use to prevent a race trouble at South Haven this week. Fearing a race riot similar to the one there twenty-four years ago the colored Free Masons of Kalamazoo sent word to Rev. Mr. Corrothers of the colored Union Baptist church, that they would not attend as a body to lay the cornerstone of the new church in the course of erection. At the time referred to a fierc race riot occurred one Fourth of July, when a Kalamazoo colored band was chased through the streets by a mob of whites. The riot caused colored people to give South Haven a wide berth for many years, and an attempt to celebrate emanci pation day last year was a failure.

Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R. will hold its first meeting in July on the third of the month, the regular stated meeting falling on Independence day.

Superior Lodge, No. 27, K. of P., will confer the rank of knight Thursday even ing, July 6.

The annual address of Dr. Edwin C. Brown, the retiring imperial potentate of the Mystic Shrine, showed the order to be in a very flourishing condition and the growth of the past year to have been remarkable. The number of new members taken into the shrine during the year was 12,040, but the net increase in membership owing to deaths, suspensions, etc., was 9,069, making the total membership of the order today 93,796. The Imperial Council is wealthy in its own right, for the report of the imperial potentate showed that it had to its credit in the bank \$78,208.57. To this sum must be added another substantial amount, which was received on June 1 as interest on deposits, and which has not figured in the total assets. During the year dispensations were granted for three new temples-at Winnipeg, Man.; Little Rock, Ark., and Concord, N. H.

Canada Shriners heartily appreciated the election of one of their nobles as imperial potentate. During the convention an invitation was extended the delegates to cross to Canada, where Rameses Temple gave a banquet in the skating rink at Niagara Falls, Ont. The event will be remembered as one of the pleasant incidents of the session, especially as Harry A. Collins, the new imperial potentate, was at the head of the affair. The banquet was tendered with the loyal spirit that marks everything that the Canadians do, and Shriners from afar were all delighted to break bread on the soil of King Edward. A large number of the nobles of Almas participated in this alien feast. Rameses Temple never does things by halves, and the banquet ten-dered the imperial officers and delegates was one of the most elaborate affairs ever witnessed on the frontier. The flowers used for decorations alone cost Rameses \$900, and other features of the banquet were in due proportion.

The Buffalo papers give enthusiastic ac-Shrine parades counts of the great Shrine parades at Niagara Falls, in which Almas Temple har-Niagara Falis, in which Aimas Temple harvested so many honors. The News says:
"The greatest spectacle of the entire meeting was the night parade, which was participated in by the Arab patrols and the members of the order, reinforced by the ladies, who wore white fezes and badges. The parade had all the resplendent features of the morning pageant, and in addition the gorgeous spectacle was enhanced by the burning of red fire and a grand mination of the streets with electric decorations, etc. The streets with electric dec-orations, etc. The streets were lined with people and the sight was one that will nev-er be forgotten. The bright and brilliant hues of the costumes of the Arab patrols,

still living in this city. The long ago past is connected with the present in the first and second worthy scribes of the first lodge of the order.

Some time ago President Roosevelt received a picture of peculiar Masonic significance from Henry L. Redheld of Brooklyn, deputy grand master, F, A, M. It was presented to him at Ovster Bay and he was presented to him at Ovster Bay and he was not become a green blouse. Almas Temple of Washington was the only mounted patrol in the line. Its costume was truly Arabian and elicited much favorable com-Arabian and elicited much favorable com-ment. Moslem Temple of Detroit was an-other in the line which attracted much attention. The Arab patrol of the temple was dressed in the costume of the Jap, each member carrying a Japanese parasol. Lulu Temple of Philadelphia wore a fetching uniform of drab, The wealthy Aleppo Temple of Boston, Rajah of Reading, Syrla of Pittsburg, Kalurah of Binghamton, Moolah of St. Louis, Ararat of Kansas City, Damascus of Rochester Ismailia of Ruffelo mascus of Rochester, Ismailia of Buffalo, Boumi of Baltimore, Murat of Indianapolis, Kismet of Brooklyn, Oriental of Troy, were all strikingly arrayed in garbs that looked as though they were fashioned from ome of the rich old tapestries of Persia."
The Buffalo Commercial said: "It has been the pleasure of Niagara Falls to entertain many great conventions; to witness many delightful spectacles, and to have its hospitality shared by people from many countries, but never before has it had a gethering that has given such genuine sat-isfaction and enjoyment as the thirty-first annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient and Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America. Ni-

Falls people expected that the Shrine convention would prove to be some-thing very nice, but its brilliancy and fascinating features have exceeded every anticipation, and when the crowds had witressed the parade of the Arab patrols in escorting the Imperial Council from its hotel headquarters to the International The ater, there was no end to the admiration expressed, not only for the fancy dress of the patrols, the fine music of the bands, but also for the distinguished appearance of the nobles in line. The streets were crowded from the buildings far into the roadway by people anxious to see the parade move, and when it finally got under way all started to enjoy the eye-feast. By blocks, the march was short, but still of ample length to handle the line and give the several patrols opportunity to demon-strate their skill.

A temple of the Rathbone Sisters was recently instituted at Annapolis, Md., by Mrs. Thomas A. Bynum, past chief of Rathbone Temple, No. 1, of this city, acting under a commission from Mrs. Lydia Monroe, supreme chief of the order, started out with a large and enthusiastic membership of ladies and knights. This temple was named Friendship Temple, No. 6, taking the same name as the flourishing Pythian lodge at the Maryland capital. Miss Mary Steiner, most excellent chief of the Washington temple, accompanied Mrs. Bynum and assisted in the work of instituting the tem-

ple. The ladies were given a cordial Pythian welcome by the fraternity, and their visit was a decided success. At the social session, which followed the work of institution, Past Grand Chancellor Bynum spoke for the domain of the District of Columbia, conveying Pythian greetings to the grand domain of Maryland and to the new temple of the Rathbone Sisters, now officially recognized as an affiliated Pythian order.

The annual excursion of the Knights of Pythias to Marshall Hall Tuesday was a thorough fraternal success, though the threatening weather of the fore part of the day somewhat lessened the attendance. The closely contested competitive drill of two active, enthusiastic Uniform Rank companies, captained by two earnest Pythians R. T. Whiting of Washington Company, No. 1, and T. E. Landon of J. T. Coldwell Company, No. 7, was the attractive feature. A notable spirit of fraternity was shown by Capt. Whiting and his company. After the decision of the judges giving the drill to Capt. Landon's company and while a huge bouquet of flowers was being presented to him, the losing captain led his company in three rousing cheers for Capt. Landon and his company, the winners. They responded with three cheers for Washington Company The good-natured and generous rivalry of the two companies has benefited the Uni-form Rank in the domain of the District of Columbia. The two companies give a joint excursion to River View on July 19.

At the regular meeting of the Tribe of Ben Hur last Tuesday evening at Oppenyears ago, leaving a widow and ten chil-dren. Mrs. Barr is still living at Moorfield, leimer's Hall the regular semi-annual elec-tion of officers took place and resulted in the election of the following-named persons; Ben B. Jones, past chief; Ed F. Latham, chief; Mrs. R. L. Irvin, judge; David L. Klinger, teacher; Voler V. Viles, scribe; Mrs. H. M. Usilton, keeper of tribute; J. F. Moore, captain; A. P. E. Doyle, guide; H. W. Templar, keeper of inner gate, and W. H. Tutty, keeper of outer gate. Mrs. John R. Adams, representative from

Washington Shrine, No. 1, White Shrine of Jerusalem, has received word from the supreme chancellor of the order that the annual meeting of the supreme body has been postponed. It was to have been held this week at Grand Rapids, Mich. The postponement was due to the prevalence of smallpox in the city.

Illustrious Potentate Carter B. Keene of Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., stole a march on his fellow nobles during the session of the Imperial Council. He was married in New York city Friday morning to Miss Helen Stevens of Washington. The ceremony occurred at the Church of the Transfiguration. Rev. Dr. Houghton, the rector of the church, officiated. After the ceremony, which was a quiet one, only a few friends of the bride and groom who had been taken into the secret being in attendance, Mr. and Mrs. Keene left for the Catskills to spend their honeymoon. They will return to Washington in about two weeks, and will reside at the Albemarle. Mrs. Keene, although for some years a resident of this city, is a native of New York city, where she spent the greater part of her life before coming to Washington. She came to this city several years ago and has been employed for some years in the Treasury Department. On his return Po-Keene will receive double congratulations on the success of his temple at Buffalo and his own success in matrimony.

An Old Goldsmith Volume.

From the Atlanta Constitution. An old volume which an Atlanta booklover prizes was found in an old bookshop recently. It is "The History of Rome," by Oliver Goldsmith. Goldsmith's name takes one back to the literary fellows of that day -the hack work they did to keep life in them; for when Goldsmith was at work writing that history he was doing twenty different things besides-little odds and ends that brought money for his daily bread, with a scolding landlady laying down the law to him; for it was the time when the great D.: Johnson "thought himself lucky when he could dine in a cellar on sixpence worth of tripe and a pennyworth of bread and wipe his fingers on the back of a Newfoundland dog after his greasy meal!" And to think of the growling that is done by the little authors of the present day!

Sport for Her.

From the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Knox-"You don't want to meet Mrs. Gaybird, you say?" Mrs. Knox—"No, I pick my friends." Mr. Knox—"Well, she's just the sort of woman you and your friends would like to pick to pieces."

A Jiu-Jitsuous Hint.



Adams. Mrs E J
Alexander, Mrs Sam
Allen, Miss Clara
Allen, Miss Jenette
Alward, Miss Ethel
Anderson, Mrs Frank
Ask, Mrs
Baker, Miss Anna E
Baker, Miss Elver
Baldwin, Miss Lena F
Banette, Miss Gertrude
Banks, Miss Gertrude
Banks, Miss Gertrude

Banette, Miss Gertrud
Banks, Miss Grace
Barker, Miss Lucy B
Barker, Mrs S R
Barnes, Mrs S
Barnett, Miss Dessa
Barnett, Miss Dessa
Barnett, Mrs Mary
Rangs, Mrs Cane
Beasner, Miss Mamle
Bentley, Mrs A L
Berry, Miss Martha
Bey, Mrs S
Blakey, Miss Adelaide

Bey. Mrs 8 Blakey, Miss Adelaide Blaney, Mrs Sharlet Boutvard, Miss Bessle

Exciting and Dangerous Experiences Encountered in Attempting to Photograph the Calves.

Written for The Star.

At this time, when the American people seem to have definitely made up their minds to save the last remnants of the vast horde of bison which once covered the western plains as with a robe, it is of interest to know how far this great wild creature can be made to conform to the present condition of the country, and whether or not he can be tamed and added to man's list of

useful domestic animals. Not that either the success or failure of an attempt to domesticate him should affect the matter of his preservation, for, apart from all question of utility, there are a hundred good and sufficient reasons why Americans should unite in a strong effort to save the last few hundreds of the finest animals which ever trod their soil. Nevertheless, such an attempt is interesting, and if successful should not be unfavorable to the cause of the buffalo.

Wanted to Rear Them by Hand. To attempt the rearing of buffalo calves by hand, to study their habits day by day, and later to attempt to break them to the yoke, has been the dream of the writer, ever since he came, a year ago, to live within sight of Corbin Park, New Hampshire, in which is confined the largest herd of bison in the world. No one but he can know with what longings he used to lie for hours behind rocks or trees, or hidden in the foun-dations of ruined buildings, watching the movements of sundry tawny youngsters as they punched their shaggy mothers with their hard little heads, or, in the occasional mad stampedes, held their places in the flying herd, fleet as polo ponies and sure-

footed as goats.

At times I was almost tempted to dash out from my hiding place and try to cap-ture one in my arms, but a moment's reflection was enough to show me the absurdity of the thought. In the first place, one might as well try to capture a jack-rabbit; in the second place, if one succeeded in catching it, a greased bob cat would be easier to hold, and even if one could hold it, the probability of being killed by the mother was so strong that it amounted to a dead

certainty.
So I dreamed on, until the cold weather came, and until the buffaloes were driven from their summer range of 24,000 acres to the buffalo yards, smaller inclosures in which they are fed during the winter. Then went to the president of the Blue Mountain Forest Association, which owns this great herd, and I told him of my dream. And behold, the well-nigh universal question, "What am I going to get out of it?" never rose to his lips. Neither did he say, "Supposing they all die?"

Agreed to the Experiment.

What he did say was this: "It is an experiment which should be tried. How many calves do you want? Four? All right, I'll give you an order for them."

"Just think of it: a thousand dollars' worth of the rarest big mammals native to this continent, turned over with as little fuss as though I had said: "Go to, lend me a lame duck."

By and by came April, and with it the first of the buffalo calves, and, as I desired to make a complete pictorial as well as a written record of the experiment, I journeved to the buffalo yards, ten miles across Croydon mountain, to photograph the calves before they were taken from their mothers. Now, it has been my experience that, with the exception of certain elderly which seem to have grown morose possibly from living too much by themselves, most buffaloes are peaceably dis-posed, save only at the time when the calves are young. Then, the cows are savage demons or protecting angels, according to the point of view. But from whatever point of view one looks at them, they demand the absolute respect of every visitor who would inspect or photograph the

Photographing the Calves.

As I entered the tree-dotted yard where the cows and their little calves were quartered, I had two assistants-a magazine editor from New York, in search of the simple life, and good "Bill" Morrison, a Scotchman, who has spent fifteen years of his life handling the "Corbin" buffaloes. The cows lost little time in showing their mettle, and the first photograph I got was one of my friend the editor, perched well up in a tree, where, like a sensible fellow that he was, he remained until hostilities were over. Morrison did what he could to drive the cows to points where they might be photographed, but they were in no humor to be driven, and several times he had to sprint to friendly trees and fences. At last saw a fair chance for a picture, and, camera in hand, I went out for a shot. The cow was standing with her tawny calf peeping from beneath her hairy neck, and I stepped carefully toward her, focusing as I went. She was looking right at me with flashing eyes, all the while pawing the earth, and occasionally letting out a hoarse grunt with such force that it shook her whole body. I continued to advance, aware of an occasional warning word from Morrison, but anxious to get a fair-sized image before releasing the shutter. But I never got that picture, for the cow put her head to the ground, and I knew exactly what that meant. I reached a certain tree before she did, and the next instant we were all playing tag around the trunk of it. Fortunately, the calf decided not to fol-

low, and with a parting snort the cow went The Next Attempt.

The next chance I got was on the other side of the yard. There was a handsome cow well out in the open, with a very young calf of a slightly lighter shade than the others. But she was angry to the very roots of her short tail, which stood erect in the air, fairly twitching with the violence of her emotions. A line from Kipling ran in my head.

"It ain't no Christmas dinner." etc.

but it seemed a good chance, and I took it. I felt certain that she would charge, and only hoped that she would control herself until I had made my exposure. And she did it, too, though what it cost her in patience no one will ever know. As I approached very carefully she shook her head and rolled her eyes, and I half wondered if she was just waiting until she could quite make sure of me. I crawled up until I felt she would not stand another foot, and then I touched the button. The cow did the rest. Hardly had I heard the soft buzz of the focal plane shutter when I saw the shaggy head drop to the earth, and her well-curved horns, glittering like the crescent moon, were coming my way with every ounce of her vigorous strength and speed behind them.

A Dangerous Situation.

The nearest tree was little more than a sapling, and the race for it came very being a dead heat. Just as I dodged, the great head came up with a vicious jerk, the horns ripped the air close to my right shoulder, and I felt the rush of wind on my face as she went by. Right well she knew that she had missed me, and tried to check her-self. But she had such way on her that she slipped down on her haunches and slid along on her tail. But only for an instant, and then she wheeled and came charging down on me again. There was nothing to do but dodge, and this I did for the dear life, smashing my camera against a tree trunk in the operation. Then, having miss-ed me again, the angry cow went off to seek her precious calf. as I came from behind the tree I

met Morrison coming on a run, brandishing a big stick in his hand. I was laughing,

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Washington (D. C.) Post Office Saturday, June 24, 1905.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant should call for "Advertised Letters."

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Locke, Mrs M Miss Ellianbeth
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Luxford, Miss Mamie
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Lyons, Miss Fannie
Lyons, Miss Fannie
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McConer, Miss Mary
McCluce, Mrs S M
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Martin, Miss May
Mason, Mrs Bestha

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Nichols, Mrs Mary E
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Number Miss Catie
Number Miss Susie Brown, Mrs Mattle Brown, Miss Minnie Bruce, Miss Mary B Bryan, Mrs Kate Bryant, Mrs Mary Brymer, Miss Maud Bundy, Mrs Annie Bunn, Mrs Julia S Burna Mrs Augusta Bunn, Mrs Julia N Burns, Mrs Augusta Buttler, Mrs Mary Camble, Miss Florenc Campbell, Mrs E H Carter, Miss Hestin Carter, Mrs W H Casey, Miss Ida B Chapman, Miss Agne Chapman, Miss Agnes Chapman, Miss Susie Christan, Mrs Nancle Clark, Mrs Guy Nichols, Mrs Mary E Nicley, Mrs Susie Numburg, Miss Celia Olcott, Miss Ella M Oliff, Miss Lula Oliver, Miss Marion Olop, Mrs Stephen Patton, Miss Ellie Parker, Mrs S Parsons Mrs J E Parsons, Mrs J E Paxton, Mrs Edda Perkins, Miss J K Perkins, Miss J K
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The Records, Department of "Republic," The Editor

American Conquest of Canada. From the Indianapolis Star.

Will the United States and Canada ever get together? It has been the dream of many an American statesman, and there have been two or three foolhardy attempts by irresponsible mobs on each side to accomplish the thing by force. We may as well eliminate that notion forever. Forcible annexation of Canada could only happen in case of war between the two great Englishspeaking nations of the world, and it would he difficult to conceive a greater crime against civilization and humanity than that. If Canada shall ever become one with us it will be by means of amicable union, because in the opinion of the statesmen of the Unit-ed States, Canada and the British empire such union is better for all concerned. From the American point of view it would unquestionably be better, but the British people have not yet come to that view, and such a proposition would be met with more violent opposition in Canada than anywhere else. Yet there is a natural gravitation that is very strong and may in time become ir-resistible. The bonds of commerce each year become closer. American manufac-turers naturally go after the Canadian market, and when they find themselves shut out by a preferential tariff in favor of English manufactures they resort to the very sim-ple expedient of establishing branch plants in Canada, whose profits find their way into American coffers.

The Retort Victorious.

From the Philadelphia Press "Of course," remarked the fresh boarder from the city, "you've got a condensed milk cow."
"We did have," replied the old farmer, expanded her."